GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:6690
ANSWERED ON:09.05.2000
REVIEW OF AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME
ABDUL HAMID;RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any review of the implementation of National AIDS Control Programme;

(b) if so, the success achieved in the control of AIDS, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have launched the second phase of the National AIDS Control Programme;

(d) if so, the highlights of the second phase;

(e) the extent to which the second phase of AIDS control programme has helped in checking the AIDS disease;

(f) whether any new steps have been taken to meet the challenges of the disease;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) the States in which the second phase of AIDS control programme is being implemented;

(i) whether the World Bank, USAID and the UK have agreed to finance the programme in a big way; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SH SHANMUGAM)

(a) Yes, Sir. The first phase of the National AIDS Control Programme has been reviewed by World Bank and Govt. of India jointly.

(b) For the control of AIDS in the country, State AIDS Control Societies have been constituted in all States/UTs and three Municipal Corporations. 815 Blood Banks have been modernised, 40 Component Separation Facilities set-up, 504 Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics strengthened, 154 Zonal BloodTesting Centres and 135 Voluntary HIV Testing and Counselling Centres have been set up. The achievements state wise is placed at Annexure - I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The highlights of the second phase are as follows:

i. Shift the focus from raising awareness to changing behaviour through interventions, particularly for groups at high risk of contracting and spreading HIV;

ii. to support decentralisation of service delivery to the States and Municipalities and a new facilitating role for NACO. Programme delivery would be flexible, evidence-based, participatory and rely on local programme implementation plans;

iii. to protect human rights by encouraging voluntary counselling and testing and discouraging mandatory testing;

iv. to support structured and evidence-based annual reviews and ongoing operational research; and

v. to encourage management reforms, such as better managed State level AIDS Control Societies and improved drugs and equipment procurement practices. These reforms are proposed with a view to bring about a sense of `ownership` of the programme among the States, Municipal Corporations, NGOs and other implementing agencies.

(e) The second phase of National AIDS Control Programme was launched on 9th November, 1999 and various components are under the process of implementation by State AIDS Control Societies.

(f) & (g) Yes, Sir. The new steps that have been undertaken in the second phase are as follows:

1. Expansion of the interventions for poor marginalised and high risk groups.

2. Social mobilisation to create awareness of promotion of treatment for reproductive tract infections including sexually transmitted diseases.

3. Promotion of voluntary HIV testing and counselling services.

4. Intersectoral co-ordination with other ministries/deptts., NGOs and the private sector.

5. Extensive training programme for medical and paramedical personnel on HIV related diseases.

(h) The second phase of the National AIDS Control Programme is being implemented in all the 32 States/UTs.

(i) & (j): National AIDS Control Project - Phase - II has been launched from 9th November, 1999, with an assistance from World Bank as a credit of US$ 191 million. Apart from this USAID & UK have also agreed to provide assistance as follows:

i. USAID assisted AVERT project in Maharashtra - 166 Crores.
ii. DFID assisted sexual partnership Project in Gujarat, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala - 104 crores.

ANNEXURE-I

STATEMENT INDICATING STATE-WISE NUMBER OF BLOOD BANKS, ZONAL BLOOD TESTING CENTRES, E COMPONENT SEPERATION UNITS, SENTINEL SITES, STD CLINICS & BLOOD TESTING CENTERS

S.NO	NAME OF STATE	THE ZBC	BCSU	BB	BTC	REFREN-CE LAB	STD	SENTIN-EL SITE
1	Andhra Pr.	12	1	60	11		30	7
2.	Arunachal Pr.	1	0	6	1		2	3
3.	Assam	3	0	18	3		5	4
4.	Bihar	9	3	51	10		17	7
5.	Goa	2	0	3	1		4	4
6.	Gujarat	6	4	55	5		15	4
7	Haryana	4	1	18	1		8	2
8.	Himachal Pr.	2	0	9	1		66	5
9.	Jammu &	3	1	13	3		7	3

Kashmir								
10.	Karnataka	10	1	52	7		30	12
11.	Kerala	5	4	35	6		24	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3	49	8		50	10
13.	Maharashtra	17	6	71	19	2	38	20
14.	Manipur	1	0	3	1	1	9	11
15.	Meghalaya	1	0	3	1		6	4
16.	Mizoram	1	0	4	1		4	4
17.	Nagaland	3	0	3	2		7	6
18.	Orissa	4	0	45	5		19	6
19.	Punjab	3	0	3	2		7	4
20.	Rajasthan	6	1	18	6		14	5
21.	Sikkim	1	0	2	1		1	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	13	3	93	9	2	47	11
23.	Tripura	1	0	6	1		3	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13	6	68	10		44	10
25.	West Bengal	10	1	74	7	2	30	8
26.	A&N Islands	1		2	1		1	4
27.	Chandigarh	1		3	2		2	3
28.	D & N Haveli	0		1	1		0	1
29.	Daman & Diu	0		1	1		0	2
30.	Delhi	10	4	14	4	2	10	5
31.	Lakshadweep	0		1	1		0	3
32.	Pondicherry	1		2	2		4	2
Total		154	40	815	135	9	504	180

ZBTC - Zonal Blood testing centres.
BCSU - Blood Component Separation Units.
B.B. - Blood Bond (modernisation)
STD - Sexual transmission diseases .